HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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910 Island Carib

910 01 p[30]
(limited,free)
*/b/
[p-aspirated][60]
(free)

910 02 b[61]
*[p]
[b-long][62]

910 03 t[01]
[t-long][62]
[t-aspirated][60]
(free)

910 04 d[01]
[d-long][62]

910 05 k[30]
(limited,free)
*/g/
[k-aspirated][60]
(free)

910 06 g[61]
*[k]
[g-long][62]

910 07 t/s-hacek
[s-hacek][63]
[t/s-hacek-aspirated][64]
(free)

910 08 f
[f-long][62]
[phi][65]
(free)

910 09 s[01]
[s-long][62]

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10 m
[m-long][62]

11 n[01]
[n-long][62]

12 l[01]
[l-long][62]

13 r-flap[01]
[r-trill-long][62 66]

14 h
[h-voice][67]
(free)
[x][68]
(free)

51 i
[i-over-short][02 03 69]
[i-voiceless][03 04 70]

52 i-nasalized[05 06 31]

53 e-mid
[e-mid-over-short][03 71]
[e-mid-voiceless][03 04 70]

54 e-mid-nasalized[05 06 31]

55 a
[schwa][72]
[epsilon][73]
[o-open][74]
[caret][07 75]

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[ash][76]
[alpha][76]
[schwa-voiceless][03 04 70 72]

56 a-nasalized[05 06 31]
[ash-nasalized][76]
[alpha-nasalized][76]

57 u
[u-over-short][02 03 69]
[o-mid][07 80]
(allo,free)
[u-voiceless][03 04 70]

58 u-nasalized[05 06 31]

59 e-mid-trema
[e-mid-trema-over-short][03 71]
[i-trema][81]
(allo,free)
[e-mid-trema-voiceless][03 04 70]

60 e-mid-trema-nasalized[05 06 31]
[i-trema-nasalized]
(free)

61 yod
[e-mid-glide][07 82]

62 w
[o-mid-glide][07 82]
[w-front][84]

63 yod-trema[34]

64 epsilon-long[35]
(limited)

65 o-open-long[35]
(limited)

910 $a Island Carib $b Hopkins $d Arawakan $e British Honduras $f 30,000 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review)

910 $a Taylor, Douglas $b 1955 $c Phonemes of the Hopkins dialect of Island Carib$d IJAL 21.233-241 $q informants $Q "...some of the linguistically more conservative native speakers of Island Carib." p.240 $r 2 years (?) $R "...sample of speech, recorded in 1947-48" p.240 $S There is a lot of information in this source--but it is not always easy to get at it since it is often presented in an unclear or ambiguous way. [JL]

910 $a BOUNDARY $A In this source, "pause" is taken to mean word boundary, although it might also refer to just phrase boundary. The examples given, however, indicate that word boundary is the most likely interpretation.

910 $a GLIDES $A Taylor discusses (on page 241) his justification for analyzing glides in Island Carib as allophones of their homorganic vowels. The argument is not persuasive, however, and consequently the glides are entered into the Archive as independent phonemes. A different type of problem which has not been resolved is that Taylor transcribes prevocalic glides [yod], [w] differently from postvocalic glides [i-glide], [u-glide] (and also [yod-trema]), implying that they are somehow phonetically distinct from one another. Since it is unclear what this distinction is, however, [yod] and [i-glide], and [w] and [u-glide] respectively have been grouped together as simply [yod] and [w].

910 $a INTONATION $A "While juncture and intonation were not investigated systematically, some characteristics were noted: ...(1) pause within the sentence without change of tone (clause); ...(2) end of the sentence with falling tone (statement); ...(3) end of the sentence with falling-rising pitches on the last two syllables (specific question); ...(4) end of the sentence with level tone (question requiring a yes-or-no answer); ...(5) end of the sentence

with rising-falling pitches on the last two syllables (demand); ...(6) end of the sentence with long-drawn rising tone (exclamation)." (p.234)

910 $a **NASALIZED VOWELS** $A Nasalization of vowels is apparently phonemic although it is strongly correlated with stress. "Nasalization may occur with any vowel or vowel-cluster. Like stress, with which it often but by no means always coincides, it may adhere to a particular vowel of a given morpheme; or it may, in other cases, shift or be lost with change of environment." "Nasalization is usually stronger with stressed than with unstressed syllables...; a nasalized vowel may approximate, in some environments, to an oral vowel followed by a labial, apical, palatal, or velar nasal consonant." (p.239)

910 $a **STRESS** $A "Stress is not predictable..., [however] the functional yield of this opposition is not great.... A large proportion of words having three or more syllables has stress on the second and on every third succeeding syllable thereafter.... Words of two syllables are, for the most part, stressed on the first syllable." (For more detailed discussion, see text, p.239.)

910 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)(C)V(C) $A "Initial CC occur only before a stressed vowel.... (C)VC does not occur before pause except in an exclamation." (p.234)

910 01 $A Exact point of articulation for /t, d, s, n, l, r-flap/ not specified. [MR]

910 02 $A [i-over-short, u-over-short] "may be partly devoiced." (p.236)

910 03 $A The over-short and voiceless vowel allophones are described as "weak." (p.236)

910 04 $A Vowels are "always more or less devoiced [when final]. Devoicing is most perceptible when stress falls on the immediately preceding syllable, and is more noticeable after a voiced consonant or another vowel than after a voiceless consonant." (p.236)

910 05 $A "Forms containing [a nasalized vowel followed by a stop or affricate followed by an oral vowel] may freely with others in which the nasalized vowel is replaced by its oral counterpart followed by a nasal consonant homorganic with the stop or affricate. (p.235)

910 06 $A "Nasalization is usually stronger with stressed than with unstressed syllables. (p.239)

910 07 $A Tongue height for [caret], [o-mid], [e-mid-glide], [o-mid-glide] are inferred from symbol.

910 30 $A "/p, k/ have been found in not more than six native morphemes each." (p.234) /p/ and /k/ apparently only occur distinctively in word initial position. In other environments, the opposition to the voiced cognates is neutralized. In intervocalic position, for example, [p] and [b], [k] and [g] are in free variation, and after [s] /g/ is apparently realized as [k] (one example). (p.234-235) [JL]

910 31 $A It is not usually clear which allophonic variants of oral vowels are also allophonic variants of nasal vowels. Consequently, except for /a-nasalized/ and /e-mid-trema-nasalized/, nasal vowels are coded as having no allophones.

910 34 $A /yod-trema/ only occurs after /a/.

910 35 $A [epsilon-long and [o-open-long] are only found in one word each and are the phonetic realizations of the underlying segment clusters /i.h.a/ and /u.h.a/. Compare also [epsilon] and [o-open], allophones of /a/.

910 60 $A Voiceless stops are occasionally aspirated in stressed syllables--especially in word initial position. (p.235)

910 61 $A /p, k/ are voiced intervocalically.

910 62 $A "/b, f, m, t, d, s, n, r-flap, l, g/ have phonetically long variants which occur in post-stress syllables -- especially when these are followed by pause." (p.235)

910 63 $A /t/s-hacek/ is realized as [s-hacek] "in unstressed syllables." (p.235)

910 64 $A In stressed syllables, /t/s-hacek/ is occasionally aspirated--especially in word initial poistion. (p.235)

910 65 $A "With a very few old people, /f/ is bilabial, but with the vast majority of speakers it is labio-dental." (p.235)

910 66 $A "/r-flap/ varies from an apical flap to a mild trill (the latter being more usual in post-stress syllables)." (p.235)

910 67 $A "/h/...has, with some but not all speakers, voiced variants which occur only in positions between vowels." (p.235)

910 68 $A "/h/...seems to vary freely from a weak aspiration to a moderate velar spirant...most

frequent(ly)" in phrase final unstressed syllables. (p.235)

910 69 $A High vowels are reduced when unstressed between consonants, or before a stressed vowel. They are also generally reduced to glides (analyzed here as /yod, w/) when unstressed before unstressed vowels. (p.236)

910 70 $A Vowels are voiceless when unstressed, word finally.

910 71 $A Mid vowels are reduced if unstressed.

910 72 $A "/a/, when unstressed, is shorter and laxer, and except after /h, k/ (where the lower sound is retained) is usually raised to the neighborhood of [schwa] when it occurs between consonants in post-stress syllables, or as final (before pause)." (p.237)

910 73 $A /a/ is realized as [epsilon] before /yod/. (p.237)

910 74 $A /a/ is realized as [o-open] before /w/, which itself is then lowered to [o-glide] after [o-open] . (p.237)

910 75 $A /a/ is realized as [caret] before /i-trema-glide./ (p.237)

910 76 $A /a/ and /a-nasalized/ are fronted after /yod/ and backed after /w/. (This variation is confined to "some speakers.") (p.237)

910 80 $A /u/ is realized as [o-mid] "between /b/ and a following non-final, unstressed /a/;" and, optionally, "when unstressed after any voiced consonant." (p.237)

910 81 $A /e-mid-trema/ is realized as [i-trema] in the environment of high glides "always or more frequently." (p.238) (This variant might also have a reduced version.)

910 82 $A /yod, w/ are realized as [e-mid-glide, o-mid-glide] after [a] . (p.237)

910 84 $A /w/ is realized as [w-front] if unstressed before /i/ or /e-mid/. (p.237)

910 88 $A The shortened variant of /u/ (footnote 69) is fronted before /yod/. (p.237)